LESSON 20

In this lesson we learn the following :

#(1) *Bâb* تَفَعَّلَ. This *bâb* is formed by prefixing **ta** to *bâb* فَعَّلَ (**ta** + **fa''ala**), e.g., تَعَلَّمَ 'he learnt' -- تَكَلَّمَ 'he spoke' -- تَغَدَّى 'he had lunch' -- تَلَقَّى 'he received'.

The ***mudâri'*** : As the verb is made up of five letters, the حَرْفُ الْمُضَارَعَةِ takes *fathah*, e.g., يَـتَـكَلَّمُ (**ya-takallam-u**), يَـتَـلَقَّى (**ya-talaqqâ**).

This *bâb* commences with a **tâ'**, and if the حَرْفُ الْمُضَارَعَةِ is a **tâ'**, two **tâ's** come together, and this combination is somewhat difficult to pronounce. That is why one of the *tâ's* may be omitted in literary writings. Here are two examples from the Qur'an : تَـنَـزَّلُ الْمَلائِكَةُ وَالرُّوحُ فِيهَا 'The angels and the Spirit (Jibrîl) descend therein' (97:4). Note تَنَزَّلُ for تَـتَـنَـزَّلُ.

وَلاَ تَجَسَّسُوا 'Do not spy' (49:12). Note لاَ تَجَسَّسُوا for لاَ تَـتَـجَـسَّسُوا.

The ***amr*** : It is formed by omitting the حَرْفُ الْمُضَارَعَةِ and the case-ending, e.g., تَـتَـكَلَّمُ : تَكَلَّمْ (ta-**takallam**-u : **takallam**). The *nâqis* verb drops the final *alif* (which is written *yâ'*), e.g., تَـتَـغَـدَّى (ta-**taghaddâ**) : تَغَدَّ (**taghadda**) 'have lunch!'

The ***masdar*** : The *masdar* of thie *bâb* is on the pattern of تَفَعُّلٌ (**tafa''ul**-un), e.g., تَحَدَّثَ 'he spoke' : تَحَدُّثٌ 'speaking' -- تَذَكَّرَ 'he remembered' : تَذَكُّرٌ 'remembering'. In the *nâqis* verb, because of the final *yâ'* the *dammah* of he second radical changes to *kasrah*, e.g., تَلَقَّى 'he received' : تَلَقٍّ (التَّلَقِّي) (talaqqi-n for talaqq**uy**-un).

The ***ism al-fâ'il*** : It is formed by replacing the حَرْفُ الْمُضَارَعَةِ with **mu-**. The second radical has *kasrah* in the *ism al-fâ'il* and *fathah* in *the ism al-maf'ûl* , e.g., يَـتَـعَلَّمُ : مُـتَـعَلِّمٌ -- يَتَزَوَّجُ : مُتَزَوِّجٌ (**ya**-tazawwaj-u : **mu**tazawwij-un).

[1]- Numbers omitted are not questions.

The noun of place and time : It is the same as the *ism al-maf'ûl,* e.g., مُتَوَضَّأٌ 'place of wuḏû' ', مُتَنَفَّسٌ 'breathing place'.

This *bâb* denotes, among other things, *mutâwa'ah* (المُطاوَعَةُ) which means that the object of a verb becomes the subject, e.g., زَوَّجَنِي أَبِي زَيْنَبَ 'My father married me to Zainab.' Here 'my father' is the subject. There are two objects 'me' and 'Zainab'. Now if *bâb* ***taf''ala*** is used, 'I' become the subject, and 'Zainab' becomes the object; and 'my father' has no role at all : تَزَوَّجْتُ زَيْنَبَ 'I married Zainab.'

Here is another example : عَلَّمَنِي بِلالٌ السِّبَاحَةَ 'Bilal taught me swimming.' تَعَلَّمْتُ السِّبَاحَةَ 'I learnt swimming.'

#(2) لَمَّا سَمِعْتُ الأذانَ ذهبتُ إلى المسجد 'When I heard the adhân I went to the mosque.' Here لَمَّا is a *ẕarf al-zamân* meaning 'when'. The verb following it and its *jawâb* should be *mâḏî,* e.g., لَمَّا تُوُفِّيَتْ رُقَيَّةُ تَزَوَّجَ أُخْتَهَا 'When Ruqayyah died he married her sister.' In the Qur'an (6:77) : فَلَمَّا رَأَى الْقَمَرَ بَازِغاً قَالَ هَٰذَا رَبِّي 'When he saw the moon rising he said, "This is my lord".'

This لَمَّا is called لَمَّا الحِينِيَّةُ (*lammâ* of time). It should not be confused with لَمَّا meaning 'not yet'[1] which is called لَمَّا الجازِمَةُ.

#(3) The word نَحْنُ 'we' sometimes needs specification, e.g., نَحْنُ الطُّلابَ 'we the students', نَحْنُ التُّجَّارَ 'we the merchants', نَحْنُ المُسلمِينَ 'we the Mulims'. This process is called الاخْتِصَاصُ, and the noun that follows نَحْنُ is called المَخْصُوصُ . As you can see this noun is *manṣûb,* because it is the *maf'ûl bihi* of a supposed verb, أَخُصُّ 'I specify, I mean'. Here are some examples :

نَحْنُ الهُنُودَ نَتَكَلَّمُ عِدَّةَ لُغاتٍ 'We Indians speak a number of languages.'

نَحْنُ المُسلمِينَ لا نَأْكُلُ لَحْمَ الخِنْزِيرِ 'We Muslims do not eat pork.'

نَحْنُ الطَّلَبَةَ المُتَفَوِّقِينَ حَصَلْنا عَلَى جَوَائِزَ 'We the outstanding students received prizes.'

نَحْنُ وَرَثَةَ المُتَوَفَّى نُوافِقُ عَلَى ذلك 'We the heirs of the deceased agree to that.'

[1]- See Book Two (L 21)

✍Exercises

1) Answer the following questions.

2) Point out the verbs belonging to *bâb* تَفَعَّلَ and their derivatives occurring in the main lesson.

3) Write the *mudâri'*, the *amr*, the *ism al-fâ'il*, and the *masdar* of each of the following verbs.

4) Write the *mudâri'*, the *amr*, and the *masdar* of each of the following verbs.

6) Point out in the following sentences the verbs belonging to *bâb* ***tafa''ala*** and their derivatives.

8) Rewrite the following sentence using *bâb* ***tafa''ala*** as shown in the example.

10) Fill in the blank in each of the following sentences using an appropriate مَخْصُوص.

Oral exercise : Each student gives an example of الاخْتِصاص using the name of his people, e.g., نَحْنُ الهنودَ، نَحْنُ الأفارِقَةَ، نَحْنُ الأَلْمانَ، نَحْنُ الإنكليزَ.

11) Give the *mudâri'* of each of the following verbs.

12) Give the singular of each of the following nouns.

13) Give the plural of each of the following nouns.